

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the substance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY DECEMBER 31, 1833.

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## TERMS

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## PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States, [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that Union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent on their part an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to recede. Both these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers—were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied.—How then can that State be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—treason against their separate power—treason against the United States.—Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred, because they have for their common interest made the General Government the depository of these powers.

The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the royal Government we had no separate character—our opposition to its oppressions began as UNITED COLONIES. We were the UNITED STATES under the consideration, and the name was perpetuated, as the Union rendered more perfect, by the Federal Constitution. In none of these ages did we consider ourselves in any other than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all.—Troops were raised for the joint defence. How, then, with all these proofs, and under all changes of our positions we, for designated purposes and with delegated powers, created National Government—how is it, that the most perfect of the several modes of union, should now be considered as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the true compact is not employed, because, it would show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is labored to prove that a compact, (which in one sense it is) and that as a league is a compact, and that compact between nations must be a league, and that from such an as-

engagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown, that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the National Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States who magnanimously surrendered their title to the Territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and onerous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils contrary to the engagements solemnly made. Everyone must see that the other States, in self defence, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention. A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the Government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members.—When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet, if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a Convention assembled for the purpose, have dictated these terms, or rather this rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the Governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a convention for all the States, which, he says they "sincerely and anxiously seek and desire." Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, had never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a general convention to the other States; and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government of the merits of the controversy," such a Convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the General Government has authority to call such a Convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the States. The suggestion then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy has been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina "anxiously desire" a General Convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out. The assertion that they "earnestly seek it," is completely negated by the omission.

This then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State Convention; that Convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of that State has recommended to the legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearance to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to proclaim, not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such officers as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal disorganizing Ordinance of the Convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all, the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but let the influence that a Father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that

paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection, and treason, on which you stand! First a diminution of the value of your staple commodity lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution of the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the Tariff laws.

The effect of those laws are confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burdens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our Fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union and bear none of its burdens. Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of disunion, should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which not long since, you would have regarded with horror. Look back to the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course—the great political truth was repeated to you, that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceful remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive with too much confidence, the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law, and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow citizens, that by the admission of your leaders unconstitutionality must be palpable, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification!—What is the meaning of the word palpable, in the sense in which it is here used?—that which is apparent to every eye; that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of those laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principle of protective duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as incapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your confidence, and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty, emulating the fame of our Revolutionary Fathers; nor are you an oppressed people contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage.

You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that too on some articles of general consumption, in your State. The importance of this change was understood, and you were authoritatively told, that no further alleviation of your burdens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part—consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens, protecting their commerce—securing their literature and their arts—facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers—and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See the education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as the as-

ylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on the picture of happiness and honor, and say—WE, TOO, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA—Carolina is one of these proud States;—her arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men—for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings—for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peacefully prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that forcible opposition alone, could prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but not deceived by names; disunion, by armed force, is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment: on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims—its first Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Rutledges, & of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of our revolutionary history, will not abandon that Union, to support which so many of them fought, bled and died.

I adjure you as you honor their memory—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives—as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its Convention—bid its members to reassemble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to reaffirm the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity and honor; tell them, that compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all that you will never take the field, unless the star spangled banner of your country shall float over you; that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country!—Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability; but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its immortal character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

Fellow Citizens of the United States! The threat of unhalloved disunion—the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments, may depend. The conjunctures demand a full and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions, but of my principles of action, and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the fitness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union, by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, by moderate, but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and

if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the U. States.

Fellow citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your Government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom and the courage which will bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children.

May the great Ruler of nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours, may not by the madness of party or personal ambition be disregarded and lost, and may his wise Providence bring those who have produced this crisis, to see the folly, before they feel the misery, of civil strife; and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate his designs, he has chosen as the only means of attaining the high destinies to which we may reasonably aspire.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand,

Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
By the President:  
EWD. LIVINGSTON,  
Secretary of State.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### SENATE

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to amend an act for the division of Rowan County, passed in the year 1822; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, after undergoing various amendments in committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, was read the second time and passed—ayes 39, noes 22.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Skinner presented a bill supplemental to an act, directing how persons injured by erection of public mills, shall in future proceed to recover damages, passed in the year 1809; which was read the third time, passed and referred.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was read the third time, and, after undergoing sundry amendments, was, on motion of Mr. Williams, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Williams, Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Wilson and Hinton.

The engrossed bill providing compensation for jurors in the County of Cabarrus was read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

The bill to amend the Judiciary system of the State of North Carolina, after undergoing several amendments in the committee of the whole, Mr. Williams in the Chair, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Hinton, laid on the table—ayes 31, noes 27.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Allen presented a bill to give longer time for paying in entry money; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill more effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits in law, was read the second time, and amended on Mr. Toothers motion, and passed. A motion for its indefinite postponement having been made by Mr. Dishongh, it was decided in the negative—ayes 18, noes 40.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1831, to increase the liability of sheriffs, and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes. Read the first time.

Mr. Leak, from the joint select committee on the subject of a convention, reported a bill providing for the call of a convention for fixing on a seat of Government for this State; which was read the first time. Mr. Wilson moved that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until Thursday next, which was not agreed to. Mr. Collins moved that its further consideration be postponed indefinitely; which was agreed to—ayes 34, noes 26.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, presented a bill to repeal the third section of an act passed in the year 1806, entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this State relative to the cavalry; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill more effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits at law, was read the third time, and being amended on motion of Mr. Wellborn, was passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill vesting in the County Courts the right of establishing additional places of public sale in their respective counties, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Williams, from the select committee on the subject, reported the Bank Bill with sundry amendments, which was read and agreed to, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to alter and amend the Judiciary system of the State, was taken up and discussed. Messrs. Carson and Hinton advocated the bill and Mr. Wellborn opposed it. It was finally postponed indefinitely 81 to 28. We must defer the publication of the Yeas and Nays.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Bills presented. By Mr. O'Brien, to repeal in part an act passed in 1787, chap. 278, for making process in equity effectual against persons who abscond and who reside without the limits of the State, and for the better regulating the proceedings in Courts of Equity, and for other purposes.

This bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Burns submitted a series of Resolutions, which were adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire 1st. As to the expediency of mounting a portion of the Field Pieces through out the State, of the denomination of two, four and six pounders, and of procuring ammunition for the same, to be distributed at such places as said Committee may recommend. 2d. To inquire into the causes which have produced such a diminution in the number of Artillery Companies. 3d. To inquire into the expediency of encouraging an augmentation of Cavalry Corps. 4th. To inquire into the expediency of encouraging uniform volunteer companies of infantry, of placing public arms in their possession, and of infusing more energy into the Militia than they now possess, by placing them on a more efficient establishment. 5th. To enquire into the expediency of immediately procuring from the General Government our quota of Cartridge boxes with belts for the same, with bayonet cases, pistol holsters &c. that they may be ready for use when occasion requires them.

The bill to repeal the act exempting Teachers of Schools, &c. from mustering and working on Roads, was indefinitely postponed.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Bragg in the Chair, on the bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 and appointing Commissioners to rebuild the Capital on Union square in the City of Raleigh. Mr. Long took the floor in support of the bill, and after speaking some time, the committee rose and recommended the passage of the bill to the House. Before the question was put, Mr. McQueen rose and addressed the House at length against the bill.—When he concluded, the question was loudly called for, and being put—Shall this bill pass its second reading? it was decided in the affirmative, 73 to 60. Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Messrs Adams, Arrington, Baker, Bowe, Bodine, Bonner, Bourdeau, Bragg, Beeman, Burns, Carter, Clark, Cloman, Craig, Cromwell, Daniel, Foscoe, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Grady, Graves, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Harrison, Haues, Hinton, Hurst, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Lancaster, Lee, Little, Long, Mauley, Mullen, Murray, McCleese, McLeod, McMillan, Nelson, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pierce, F. A. Sawyer, Shephard, Simmons, Skinner, Spruill, Stallings, Stephens, Sumner, G. A. Thompson, Tillot, Townsend, Tunstall, Ward, Welch, Willey, A. W. Wooten, G. Wooten, &c.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Clayton, Courts, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dewa, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonston, Emmitt, Enloe, Faddis, Glass, Guthrie, Gwynn, Hart, Hill, Horton, Iron, Irvine, Ledford, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Mangum, Marshall, Mark, Monk, Montgomery, McLaurin, McNeill, McQueen, Park, Peoples, Pearson, Poindexter, Polk, Saintclair, Settle, Shorwood, Sloan, Smith, Thomas, Ury, Waddell, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Word, Ziglar, &c.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wiseman, to exempt from executions certain portion of the Farming utensils and household and kitchen furniture of the citizens of this State.

This bill passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to abolish the office of County trustee in Buncombe, Nash, Hyde, Guilford, Rowan, Ouslow, Columbus and Beaufort, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. S. T. Sawyer, postponed indefinitely.

The "Appropriation Bill" was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia laws relative to the Infantry, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. L. Thompson, postponed indefinitely, 82 to 34.

The bill to repeal the act to compel Quakers, &c. to bear arms, or pay a tax



was called up by Mr. S. T. Sawyer. Mr. Stalling moved for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Eccles took the floor in opposition to this motion and spoke for a considerable time.

When Mr. Eccles concluded, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—76 to 59.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

**Bills presented.**—By Mr. McClosse, to prevent the issuing of writs of *habeas corpus* on judgments obtained before Justices of the Peace in the first instance. Read the first time.

Mr. McClosse moved that a proposition be sent to the Senate, to have printed for each member, ten copies of the President's Proclamation in relation to South Carolina. Mr. Pomeroy remarked, as that Proclamation set forth the doctrines maintained by the General Government, it would only be proper that it should be accompanied by an exposition of the grounds assumed by the States. He moved therefore, to amend the proposition by adding the proceedings of the South-Carolina Convention, recently transmitted to this House by the Governor, Mr. L. Thompson moved to add the 4th of July Oration of John Quincy Adams; and Mr. Outlaw moved to add the letter of John C. Calhoun recently addressed to Gov. Hamilton. These amendments, together with the original proposition, were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, Resolved, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an Act to regulate retailers of spirituous liquors, passed at the last Session, as authorizes the imprisonment of persons offending against said act.

On motion of Mr. Courts, the bill rejected yesterday, having for its object to exempt Quakers, &c. from the performance of militia duty, was re-considered, and on motion of Mr. G. A. Thompson, laid upon the table.

Monday, Dec. 17.

**Bills presented.**—By Mr. Park, making appropriations for public roads. (Provision that \$100,000 of the capital owned by the State in the several Banks, shall, when the affairs of said Institutions are wound up, be divided amongst the several counties *pro rata*, for the purpose of improving Stage roads throughout the State.) By Mr. Murray, making the owners of Stage liable for the value of Sheep that they kill or otherwise injure. These bills passed their first reading.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in the consideration of private bills on their second reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

**Bills presented.**—By Mr. Loudermilk, concerning the working of Public roads in Pickens county. Read the first time.

Mr. Craig presented a Resolution in favor of Fielding Blodgett, Sheriff of Rowan County, which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Burgin called up the Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancy. The said Bill was read the second time and passed, 61 to 41 as follows:

**For its passage.**—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Borden, Brower, Burdett, Candler, Clayton, Courts, Craig, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dews, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmondson, Emmitt, Enloe, Faddis, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Graves, Guthrie, Gwynn, Hart, Hill, Horton, Irwin, J. B. Jones, Laspeyre, Ledford, Locke, Loudermilk, Mangum, Marshall, Monk, Montgomery, McLaughlin, McNeil, McQueen, Park, Peoples, Pearson, Poinsett, Polk, Saintclair, Settle, Sherwood, Sloan, Smith, Sumner, Thomas, Ury, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Word, Ziglar.

**Against the passage.**—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Baker, Blowe, Boddie, Boner, Bragg, Beeman, Carter, Clark, Cloman, Daniel, Foscoe, Gary, Geo. Hammond, Harrison, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hinton, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Lancaster, Lee, Little, Long, Maulsby, Mullen, Murray, McClosse, McLeod, Nelson, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pierce, Potts, Rand, Rolfe, Ridley, Roberts, S. T. Sawyer, Shepherd, Simmons, Skinner, Spruill, Stephens, L. Thompson, G. A. Thompson, Tillet, Toward, Tunstall, Waddell, Ward, Welch, Willey, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

**Bills presented.**—By Mr. Arrington, for the better organization of the Militia of this State. [Requires that persons exempt from Militia duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection, shall be kept enrolled and returned to the Adjutant General.] By Mr. Barringer, to prevent the unlawful carrying away & removal of slaves from this State. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Park presented the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Working School in this State, upon the principle of the Feldeburg School at Hofwyl, Germany, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Daniel, from the select Committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions relating to the Tariff and Nullification, reported the same with amendments and prayed that for the present they lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to amend the second section of an act passed at the last session for the better regulation of slaves, and free negroes, was on Mr. Geo. Hammond's motion, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1797, for making process in equity against persons who abscond and flee from the limits of the State, &c. was indefinitely postponed, 90 to 87.

## RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMATION. IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

As many of our readers without doubt will feel anxious to see how the Proclamation of the President, was received by the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, we here present them with the proceedings had thereon:

"In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Preston moved to suspend the orders of the day, in order that he might place before them a most important and extraordinary document, that had been transmitted to him, by our Senator in Congress. The orders were accordingly suspended.

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that, in the midst of the grave deliberations of this House—in the face of the decision of the great sovereign power of the State, rendered through a Convention of her people, in utter despite of the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of the General Government, to the high, inherent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the Federal power; a single branch of that government, to the whole of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the entire controversy—to take judicial and legislative, as well as executive cognizance of the matter, and to cut the Gordian knot of these Constitutional difficulties with the sword.

The principles, thus avowed, as those on which the future liberties of this country were compulsively to rest, were not less new and startling, than was the mode of announcing them. Who, and whom are we? Are we Russian serfs, or slaves of a Divan? Are we on the Banks of the Bosphorus, or the Nerva, or is it on our own free streams that these things are proclaimed? Was our high and well considered appeal to Congress and the States in this manner to be met by the blind fury and indecency of a man who thus vents upon the liberties of the country, his own personal animosity?

We should, he insisted, hurl back instant scorn and defiance, for this impotent missile of despicable malignity. Of answer to its paltry sophisms, and disgraceful invectives, it was utterly unworthy. But the country and the world should know, how perfectly we despise and defy him! and they should be told that, before they plant such principles as his upon our free soil, the bones of many an enemy shall whiten our shores—the carcasses of many a caudill and traitor, blacken our air.

He offered therefore, the following resolution.

Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the Constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free state: Be it therefore, Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt, of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance; exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures, proposed by the President."

After several animated speeches from leading members, the vote was taken on the Resolution, and passed 90 to 24.—It was then sent to the Senate where it also passed by a great majority.

## From the Southern Times.

### A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The truly eloquent inaugural address of Governor Hylne, is again excluded from our columns, by the unexpected arrival of the President's Proclamation, which we lay before our readers. We have only to say of it, that it breathes the purposes of a despot—that it is in repugnance to the Constitution of the United States, and ought, if the threats contained in it should be attempted to be carried into execution, to induce an immediate impeachment for a misdemeanor in office. The whole South, incensed at such madness, will receive it with a universal burst of indignation—a firm resolve "never to submit or yield."

## Governor Haynes Inaugural Speech.

Robert Y. Haynes having been elected Governor of South Carolina, as the successor of Gov. Hamilton, on the 14th inst. he appeared before the two Houses of the Legislature, and delivered his Inaugural Speech, at present we have only room to contain a few extracts from it—

South Carolina "has therefore, resolved to stand upon her rights,—and it is for her sister States, now to determine, what is to be done in this emergency. She has announced to them her anxious desire that this controversy shall be amicably adjusted, either by a satisfactory modification of the Tariff, or by a reference of all the States. Should neither of these reasonable propositions be accepted to, then she will feel herself justified before God and Man, in firmly maintaining the position she has assumed, until some other mode be devised, for the removal of the difficulty. South Carolina is anxiously desirous of living at peace with her brethren;—she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederate States. With Thomas Jefferson, "she would regard the dissolution of our Union with them, as one of the greatest of evils,—but not the greatest,—there is one greater: Submission to a government without limitation of powers," and each a government she conscientiously

believes, will be our portion, should the system against which she is now struggling, be finally established as the settled policy of the country. South Carolina is solicitous to preserve the Constitution, as our fathers framed it—according to its true spirit, intent, and meaning,—but she is inflexibly determined, never to surrender her reserved rights, nor to suffer the Constitutional compact to be converted into an instrument for the oppression of her citizens.

The spirit of our free institutions, the very temper of the age, would seem to forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for the settlement of a constitutional controversy. If, however, we should be deceived in this reasonable expectation—South Carolina, so far as her means extend, stands prepared to meet danger, and repel invasion, come from what quarter it may. She has warned her brethren of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms, and if she should be driven, in defence, of her dearest rights, to resist aggression, let it be remembered, that the innocent blood which may be shed in such a contest, will in the great day of account, be required of those who shall persevere in the unhallowed attempt to exercise an "unwarrantable jurisdiction over us."

Fellow citizens, this is "our own—our native Land"—It is the soil of Carolina which has been enriched by the precious blood of our ancestors, shed in defence of those rights and liberties, which we are bound, by every tie divine and human, to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. It is here that we have been cherished in youth and sustained in manhood, by the generous confidence of our Fellow Citizens; here repose the honored bones of our Fathers,—here the eyes of our children first beheld the light, and here, when our earthly pilgrimage is over, we hope to sink to rest, on the bosom of our common mother. Bound to our country by such sacred and endearing ties—let others desert her, if they can, let them revile her, if they will—let them give aid and countenance to her enemies, if they may—but for us, we will stand or fall with Carolina.

God grant! that the wisdom of your councils, sustained by the courage and patriotism of our people, may crown our efforts, for the preservation of our liberties, with triumphant success.—But if in the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise Providence, it should be otherwise decreed; let us be prepared, to do our duty, in every emergency.

If assailed by violence from abroad, and deserted by those to whom she has a right to look for support, our beloved state is to be "humbled in dust and ashes" before the footstool of the oppressor; we shall not rejoice in her humiliation—nor join in the exultation of her enemies—but in adversity, as in prosperity, in wealth and in woe, "through good report and evil report, we will go for Carolina."

And now, Fellow Citizens! offering up my most fervent prayers to Him in whose hands are the destinies of Nations, that he will prosper all your measures, and have our whole Country, "in his holy keeping," I am ready, in the solemn form prescribed by the Constitution, to dedicate myself to the service of the STATE.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA PAPERS.

North Carolina Free Press, Tarboro'gh.

We have repeatedly expressed our regret at the headlong course pursued by South Carolina, but in accordance with the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, as expressed in the Kentucky Resolutions, that the States individually are the proper judges of infractions of the Constitution, as well as the mode and measure of redress, we could not deny to her the right to nullify or secede, as the State in her sovereign capacity might determine. Nor could we comprehend the strength of the argument that admitted the right of a State to secede but not to nullify, and have expressed a preference for the latter over the former mode of redress. The question, however now assumes a different aspect, and as we conceive, merits the most profound consideration, especially of the Southern States.

### Oxford (N. C.) Examiner.

We have yet a hope, faint indeed, that measures will be taken in North Carolina, Virginia, &c. to close the breach and prevent a resort to the sword—an arbitral suited to the condition of Empires and Kingdoms, but utterly unfit for a free and confederated people. May the Great and Wise Ruler of the Universe fill with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, the hearts of those who may undertake the umpirage & crown their exertions with complete success.

In relation to the "doctrines" of the Proclamation there are many opinions, as might be expected. Some say they are monarchical, others call them ultra federal, and others pronounce them to be only "latitudinarian," while another class (in which is found most of the Clay men) believes them to be orthodox, and with genuine Eastern devotion, exclaims "true, O king!" For our part, we have not space to present to print our thoughts, but lest we should be charged with an intention to "dodge the question," (which we scorn to do,) we will now say that we cannot agree to subscribe to the doctrines of the proclamation as a whole. We have always entertained different views from those expressed in the document under consideration, and we can see no reason why we should "eat our words" or recall our oft-repeated sentiments. We have always believed that the doctrines of 1793, as contained in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Madison's Report, Jefferson's writings, &c. which were triumphantly confirmed by the American democracy in the elevation of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, set forth the theory of our

government; and we invite all who have professed to be governed by the principles of the Great Republican Party, to compare the doctrines of the proclamation with those of '93 and we will venture the opinion that with us they will say there is more than a trifling difference. Doubtless however, many will prefer adopting the more modern doctrines of the present time, rather than adhere to the good old faith—this we are not yet prepared to do.

### Raleigh Star.

However impolitic and rash the conduct of South Carolina may be, we repeat, we should regret to see an attempt made to put her down by an armed force. She has been driven to this from the levity and disrespect with which her exertions in Congress, for a molioration of the Tariff, have been treated. Her act is not that of a licentious and turbulent mob; but it is the act and deed of a majority of the State, assembled in Convention, and solemnly proclaimed to the world. There is no similarity between the whiskey insurrection of the western corner of Pennsylvania, and the conduct of a State solemnly referring to the original articles of her compact, for the redress of those grievances which she has so long in vain sought by remonstrance. In the whiskey insurrection, there was but a portion of the State of Pennsylvania, without any cover of state authority, without union and character, which had arrayed itself against the authority of the Federal Government. But even the complaints of this mob found their way to Congress, and the obnoxious law was remodelled and modified, as far as the pecuniary condition of the country would admit. Would to Heaven we could say that such has been the compromising spirit of our Northern Legislators! But instead of that, they would bind heavier burdens on the backs of the Southern people, and enforce their tyranny at the point of the bayonet. This is a government of opinion; and if opinion and a spirit of compromise are not sufficient to prevent injuries and oppressions, the Constitution has never provided and never intended that a State, when she recurs to fundamental principles, for a redress of grievances, shall be put down at the point of the bayonet. An appeal to force, the *ultima ratio regum* is foreign to the spirit and genius of our free and enlightened government, and ought not for a moment to be dreamed of. There are other certain and peaceable modes of settling this difficulty, by which the Union will not only be preserved, but strengthened, and our "glorious stripes and stars" shall wave more triumphantly, and shed brighter lustre to the gaze of admiring nations. Let Congress immediately adopt the suggestions of the President, in his annual message—repeal the present Tariff acts, and provide for a gradual reduction of the duties on the protected articles, which shall regularly diminish the amount every year, until they shall be brought down to the revenue standard; and let the State Legislatures call for a general Convention, by which the question may be settled on a solid and permanent basis. Is this a price too great for the Union? Is it too dear for peace?

We lament that the President had not referred the case of South Carolina to the deliberation of Congress before he issued this proclamation. By his late excellent message to Congress, he had prepared the minds of all parties for the subject; and there is not the least doubt, but that the issue would have been favorable to the rights of the States individually, and to the rights of the South in general.

That part of the Proclamation which says, "the States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty," is an assertion rather too comprehensive for the jealous doctrine of the democracy of our country. If the President is to be understood that the States have delegated conditionally a portion of their sovereignty for particular purposes, we cordially agree with him. But if he intends to assert, as his argument indicates, that this delegation of sovereignty cannot be resumed, when the purposes of delegation are palpably violated, we must beg leave to enter our dissent. This has been the doctrine of the democratic party from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

### FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A few thoughts on the President's Proclamation.—This document engages the thoughts and tongues of all. Never has one produced a more stunning effect.

We yesterday expressed our admiration of it as a paper of unusual eloquence. We also said it advanced high toned Federal doctrines. We might have added, the highest toned Federal doctrines—for in this respect it is certainly not surpassed by the Massachusetts argument for the Alien and Sedition laws, nor by Mr. Webster's Speech on For's resolutions, nor by any other written oral emanation from Federal authority, with which we are acquainted. Are we mistaken? At least we can say, if we are mistaken, that we have not willfully misunderstood the President's meaning. It is intimated that no State has the right to pronounce upon the constitutionality of a law of Congress; a construction which does not merely exclude the right of resisting such unconstitutional law in any shape, but even forbids legislative action for the purpose of electing and manifesting public opinion, and for the purpose of remonstrance with the powers at Washington! The recent legislative denunciation of the tariff as an infraction of the Constitution, by Virginia and all the southern States, may the State proceedings of '93, which led to the repeal of the Alien and Sedition laws, be by this doctrine censured and rebuked.

But the President does not stop here. The old Republican construction of the Federal compact, namely, that it was an emanation from the respective States as separate sovereignties, but not from the aggregate people of the United States—

this construction, deemed the corner stone of State Rights, and supposed to have been irreversibly sanctioned by the Revolution of 1801, is drawn in question. The ingenuity of the author of the message is exhausted to establish this latter origin for the Federal Government, an origin historically false, denied by the people in 1801, and wholly incompatible with State sovereignty.

"Nor does the President stop here, bold as hitherto has been his march in the assumption of power for the Federal Government, and equalling, if not transcending Federal pretension in the time of Mr. Adams, the elder. To consummate Federal exaction, he denies the right of secession, never before denied that we ever remember to have understood, and conceded by Mr. Webster! Secession he pronounces treason. "Treason," he says, "is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it."

"Such are some of the doctrines announced by the President, which we yesterday called high toned federal. Are they so, or are they not? If they are to prevail, of what value are the reserved rights of the States? If the constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot of right be questioned—if nullification is secession, and if secession be treason—what redress is there for abuse of power? What remedy for the maintenance of the several rights of the States? What are those States in fact but provinces of a consolidated empire, bound implicitly to obey the laws of the sovereign, allowed it may be, to petition for their repeal but if their petition be contemned, as the petitions of a sectional minority ever will be, compelled to obedience at the point of the bayonet? Does not every man see that we are no longer free? That we are for ever tied to the care of N. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, who possess the numerical strength in the national legislature, and united by a similarity of interest, will mould the legislation of the country to suit their purposes—purposes which we can neither approve nor refuse to assist, without having the sword at our throats?"

"We have no time to pursue the thoughts which these extraordinary assumptions of the President suggests. One thing is palpable. If they are legitimate, the memorable victory of 1801 was achieved in vain, and we are citizens not of a confederacy of sovereign and independent States, but of a consolidated empire; freemen so long, and no longer, as our masters at Washington may permit us to remain so; and if we attempt to throw off the yoke, in the condition of a Turkish province in revolt, when if we fail in the effort, our heads are to pay the forfeit of treason! And from whom, great Heaven! has this blow descended! From a man whom this commonwealth has cherished with fond delusion! Whom she has confided in to re-establish on lasting foundations, those very rights which she values above life, and which he annihilates at a blow; from a man whom she has doubtless assisted to render too mighty for constitution, principle, or right."

"Another thing is equally apparent. The friends of State Rights must make a last stand for their existence, or relinquish them forever, and sink, the helpless and passive slaves of Federal power. Now will be tested the sincerity of those professions, long and loud, which this State and its rulers have made time after time and year after year. On one hand stand the principles which they profess to revere—deserted by nearly all the world—justly denounced by Pennsylvania, and reeling under the heavy blow of Andrew Jackson; on the other hand stand power, and a majority, with their smiles, and patronage, ready to receive and reward. Which will they choose? A perilous and doubtful struggle awaits: a one course, but liberty will reward success at last; a smooth and easy path presents itself in the other alternative, strewn with flowers at first, but gradually shut in by the darkness of assured and hopeless slavery. Statesmen and patriots of Virginia! which will ye choose? Will you submit to the claims of federal power? or gird up your loins to fight over again the great battle of '93? Does the name of Jackson too strongly draw your affections, or his power intimidate your resolves?"

### FROM THE "JEFFERSONIAN & VIRGINIA TIMES."

The New York Gazette, edited by a Tory during the revolution, and always under the same influence up to the present time, says:

"The Proclamation.—This document is hailed in this city with the most enthusiastic joy; and those who were depending as to the permanency of our institutions, cannot now but be convinced, that all is safe as to the result of the wild attempts of a sister State, whose calamitous fate has been endangered by a few talented, but misguided individuals. It is a consoling reflection, that, after all, they will yield to better feelings, and hail, as a cordial balm, the parental advice addressed to them by the man, who, from a sense of duty calls upon them to sustain the happy Union of our sacred confederacy."

The New York Daily Advertiser, edited by W. Dwight, who was secretary of the Hartford convention!!! says:

"The sentiments contained in this document, are generally such as we consider sound and orthodox. If applicable, however, to the state of things in South Carolina, we cannot possibly conceive how they can fail to be at least as truly so to the state of things in Georgia. The authorities of the latter State have refused obedience to a decree of the Supreme Court, and have threatened forcible opposition to its execution, if an attempt to carry it into effect shall be made. How the cases can be made to differ in principle, we cannot imagine."

The New York Advocate and Journal, the organ of the manifestos, says:

"How far it is dignified and proper for the Chief Executive officer of the United States, to argue the question and go into persuasive language with the nullifiers, we leave our readers to judge. The Proclamation may be all right, though perhaps 'unique.' There is one part of it, however, against which we enter our solemn protest, if the President means to solemnly say that the protective system will be abandoned; and that part is where the document says, 'and you are authoritatively told that no further alleviation of your burden, under the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as would reduce them to a just and equitable scale.' If by a just and equitable scale, he means that he has recommended in his Message to Congress, and what the Secretary of the Treasury advocates, viz: a tariff of mere revenue, and that enlarged on protected and unprotected articles, we assuredly believe, no such tariff will ever settle the disputes between the Southern States and those which depend upon the labor of their own population. THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION WILL NEVER CONSENT TO HAVE THEIR LABOR LOWERED TO THE LEVEL OF SLAVE LABOR. WE ARE WELL CONVINCED; and all the Proclamations the President can ever issue, will not satisfy the hearty sense of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, that any 'state of the country' will warrant the throwing open of our ports to the introduction of the pauper labor of Europe, and the destruction of every species of their own industry."

"As we have before said, the Proclamation may be all right on the subject of South Carolina, and we think the people will stand by the Executive, and sustain the ground he has taken; while nothing but the act of Congress, approved of by the nation, will ever induce us to believe, that even President Jackson's popularity, can induce freemen to yield up all that is worth contending for, namely, their present prosperity and their future hope, for the mere purpose of satisfying speculative metaphysicians, or ambitious demagogues. The free States have rights as dear to them as any of the slave States can have; and they never will surrender them, to madmen to remain united with them upon principles that would reduce them to a state of degradation and poverty."

"There will be little in the name of the United States, when by a repeal of our protective laws we are reduced to the condition of Great Britain. With the last Presidential election, the power of names has ceased. Americans! who are worthy of the name, will hereafter look to principle, we shall see. \* \* \* There are two sides to every question. Other States have yet to be heard, and they will soon speak out."

The following is from the Pennsylvania Reporter—a pure Van Buren Republican! Hear how he defends State Rights!

"NULLIFICATION.—We have read with pride and pleasure the proclamation of the worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate, on the subject of Nullification; many good articles have been crowded out to make room for this brilliant production, and we feel confident the principles it contains will meet with a hearty response in the bosom of every son of Pennsylvania. We have supported Gen. Jackson, with all the power in our power, from the moment he was presented to the people as a candidate for public favor, and, although we have occasionally differed from him on some points, yet, on the whole, he has fulfilled our sanguine expectations, and we profess ourselves proud of having contributed our mite to the elevation of so pure a patriot, so sound a statesman, and so good a man. The Union is in no danger while ANDREW JACKSON has the helm; if the Nullifiers disregard his generous appeal, they will be made to feel and respect an argument more potent, an argument of arms, which no one knows better how to wield, than Andrew Jackson. If he tried a 'peaceful remedy'; if that fails, the bolt of war will be hurled, and its vengeance will fall upon the heads of those who thought proper to array themselves against our sacred Union."

Hear the Delaware Journal.—Mr. Lane's paper during the reign of James A. Calhoun, a real true blue Sedition Law; Alas! Jackson, that he should throw himself into the embrace of such! But it is as expected and said!

"THE PROCLAMATION.—We have before our readers, to the exclusion of much other matter, the Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, in relation to the treasonable proceedings in South Carolina. The stand taken by the President is obviously right.—The argument of one of the proclamation are orthodox, and impressive, and cannot fail to produce a salutary and powerful effect. Nullification must be put down—peaceably if it can, but forcibly if we must; and hence this is the spirit and aim of the proclamation, it meets our cordial approbation. And it is well here to remark, that principles recognized and earnestly advocated upon in this proclamation, are the principles which have always been advocated and maintained by the whole national Republican party, and which have never been recognized either in practice or theory by the present administration authorities. They are the true and principles of the Constitution, to wit: the principles of difficulty and danger, all orthodox and the infidel—must flee for it. The supremacy of the federal constitution and laws in opposition to the bettered theory of State sovereignty—the supremacy of the Federal judiciary—the supremacy power over the State Courts, through medium of the 25th Section of the Judiciary act—the formation of the federal constitution by the people, not by the States—all these principles, which were solemnly passed, by Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and others, in the debate of 1850, are



They tell us that the ordinance declaring the Tariff to be unconstitutional, is cruel and proscriptive, because it requires the officers of the State to take an oath to support the laws of the State, and labors to provoke the Union party to resist it by civil war. Does this not prove that the Government and the party of which it is the organ, are willing to involve the country in a civil war, if they can avoid the responsibility?

But there is no cause to apprehend a civil war. The President tells that the laws as they now are, are competent to counteract the Nullification of South Carolina—but the Secretary of the Treasury tells Congress that they are not. Will Congress empower Gen. Jackson to use force against South Carolina while he overlooks the Nullification of Georgia? Tell you that they will not.

and being determined to sell at reduced price  
merchants and others would do well to call on  
him and see their supplies.

**Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow,  
Bersaw and Wool taken in exchange.**

**WANTED,** two first rate journeymen T  
plate workmen, of steady habits, than are ac  
customed to work on machinery, to whom co  
stant employment and liberal wages will b  
given. **DANIEL H. COLE S.**  
Sept. 7th. 1832. 601st

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## NOTICE.

**THE** undersigned having qualifi  
as Executor of the Estate of B  
jamin March dec'd., requests all pe  
sons to whom the same are indebted  
to present their claims properly au  
thenticated within the time prescribe  
by law; otherwise this notice will  
be plead in bar of recovery.—Those in  
debted are requested to make can  
settlement.

**JOHN CLEMENT, Exec'r.**  
Nov. 21st 1832. 216

**TRADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

There is not a day, in which we do not see passing through this place, either from this or some other counties of this State, waggons going into South Carolina, with full loads of something or other to sell. The fact is, that our trade to South Carolina is nearly, if not altogether as valuable to our people, as is, our foreign trade; in truth it is a great deal more so to all the Western counties. As a proof of this we may adduce the fact, that scarcely have we a dollar in circulation other than South Carolina bills. How do these notes get here? they are not blown here by the winds. For every dollar of South Carolina money in circulation among us, some of our citizens exchanged dollars worth of something or other that they had to dispose of; this is the way they come among us. Now, how much more valuable would this trade be to us, if South Carolina were not crippled up by the Tariff? If trade was as it ought to be, the people of South Carolina

arms on either side, to settle the present un-  
happy disturbances and they say to South Car-  
olina, "We affectionately, and WITH ALL THAT  
"fraternal sympathy WE FEEL, HONESTLY ON  
"TOWARD OUR BROTHERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, THE  
"FATHERS IN THEIR CAREER, TO SUSPEND THE OR-  
"DINATION OF THEIR SEQUEST ORDINANCE, AND  
"UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SESSION  
"OF THE NEXT CONGRESS," to see if Congress  
satisfied by a sense of justice, and a spirit of  
conciliation, will repeal the system.

They then say to the President, "We respect  
"fully reiterate our President to withhold the use  
"of force, and not to urge on existing difficulties  
"to an extremity which all must regret, which  
"could never be reversed—and to consequences  
"which could never be recalled."

On the subject of Constitutional principles  
they reiterate the doctrines of '98, particularly  
as set forth in the celebrated Resolutions of '98,  
which un-quivocally assert the right of  
State interposition.

They recommend the appointment of a  
commissionary to go to South Carolina,

The second memoir is by Asahel Smith, M. D. of North Carolina, who was officially attached to Hospital Neckar, during the prevalence of the epidemic, and of the zeal with which he attended to his duties the most emphatic testimony is borne by the principal physician of the hospital. . . . Even at the present moment when so many elaborate works on the subject have appeared, this essay has no lost its interest, nor will any one read it without advantage."

—♦♦♦—  
(COMMUNICATED.)

"*Sirious show which waked the wind blown.*"

JOHN BARR, the author of the infamous "cotton hand bills" has come out, not only in favor of the principles of the FRELAMATION, but, of General Jackson himself. Mr. Barr no doubt will be delighted to hear that his friends in this part of the country, who circulated his hand bills, have also been converted to the FRELAMATION, and are now "all sorts of Jackson men."

ravers, we are in preparation to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. We have received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—but and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting for Sagore, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct you in that way, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

Sols B. F.

ALFON FARRAR vs. HAMBLIN  
V. SNELL Original Attachment  
levied on personal property. It ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court,  
that Hamblin V. Snell, the defendant,  
is not an inhabitant of this State. It  
is therefore ordered by the Court that  
he appear at the next County court of  
Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held  
for Lincoln county, at the court house  
in Locolaton, on the third Monday in  
January next, replevy and plead to  
issue or judgment by default, will be  
entered up against him, ordered to be  
publication hereof be made six weeks  
successively in the Western, Carolinian  
and

Witness YARDY M'BEEN & C.



